Biodegradation for Treatment of POL-Contaminated Soil - Introducing a New Guidance Document

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Richard J. Scholze and Stephen Cosper

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL)
Champaign, IL

Malcolm McLeod

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Headquarters



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Report Documentation Page

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What Are PWTBs?

- Public Works Technical Bulletins
- Sponsored by USACE HQ
- Variety of Subjects
- Available through Whole Building Design Guide
- Accessible at:
- http://www.wbdg.org/ccb/browse_cat.php?o=31&c=215
- May have to use Alternate Path CCB, Army/COE, then PWTB



PWTB Contents

- Biodegradation Technology Description
- Army Examples of Implementation
- Literature Review
- Regulatory Review
- Related Technologies
- References



Bioremediation

- Use of Microorganisms to Remove Pollutants
- Applicable to Variety of Pollutants
- Remedial Technology Using Microorganisms to Help Reduce Concentration of Petroleum Hydrocarbons in Soil
- Capability to Transform Contaminated Soil into Useful, Recyclable Material at Relatively Low Cost
- Complex Process
 - Nature and Amount of Pollutant
 - Actual Surrounding Environmental Conditions
 - Composition of Native Microbial Community
- Installation Sources
- Regulatory Environment More Stringent
- Optimization
 - System Parameters
 - Bioaugmentation



General

- Hydrocarbons Wide Range of Physical and Chemical Characteristics
- Microbiology Types of Microorganisms
- Dominant Organisms or Groups of Organisms
- Changing Environments Changing Populations
- Adaptation Wins
- Capacity to Use Hydrocarbons as Primary Source of Carbon and Energy
- Metabolic Pathways Aerobic or Anaerobic
- Indigenous Organisms Present in Most Subsurface Systems
- Bioremediation Ex-situ or In-situ
 - Ex-situ Advantage Control
 - Disadvantage Expense and Disruption



Fort Hood Experience

- Demonstrated Bioremediation with and without Bioaugmentation
- POL-Contaminated Sludges and Soil
- Constructed Permanent Biosite
- Capacity to Treat 1,600 cu yards, Store 250 Cu yards
- Six- month Cycle
- Goal <1,500 ppm of TPH
- Use as Intermediate Cover at Sanitary Landfill
- Demonstrated Environmental Parameter Optimization Adequate
- Use of Additives Unnecessary



Bio-site

- Designed In-house
- 6-inch Reinforced Concrete Pad, Seams and Joints Sealed, Sand Base, 80-mil Impermeable Liner, Leach Field
- 8-foot Fence
- Separate Staging Area
- 0.5 Percent Grade to Drain
- Reclaimed Water Available for Sprinkling
- Grit Collection Chamber for Suction Truck Slurry
- Operating Equipment
- Operations Building



General Operating Procedures

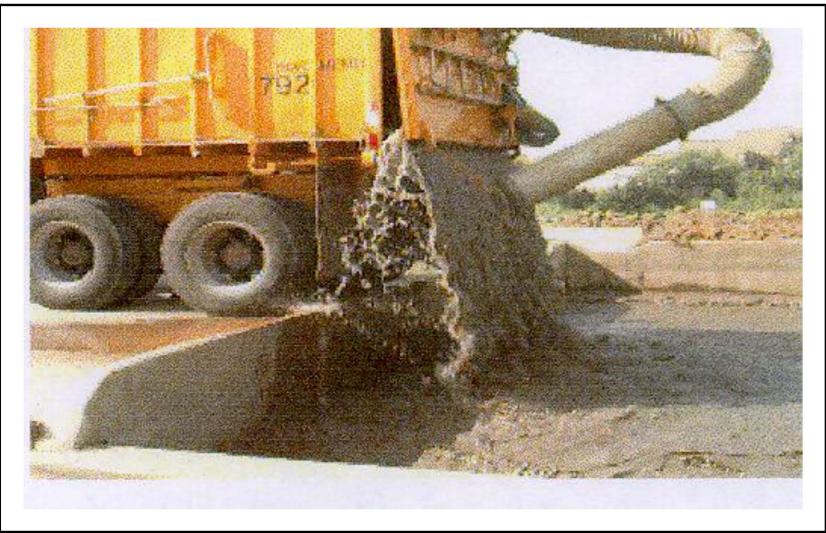
- Incoming Soil to Staging Area
- Initial Samples for Testing
- Transfer to Treatment Pad
 - Spread and Layered
 - Nutrients Added and Tilled
 - Watering and Tilling as Needed
- Sampling Schedule
 - Constituents
 - Frequency
- Soil Disposition
- Documentation
- Windrows Also Demonstrated



Fort Riley

- Similar Site to Fort Hood's
- Meet State-required Cleanup Levels
- Used as Fill for Construction Projects or Mixed with Compost
- Kansas Uses "Risk based" Action Levels
 - Different Categories of Risk

























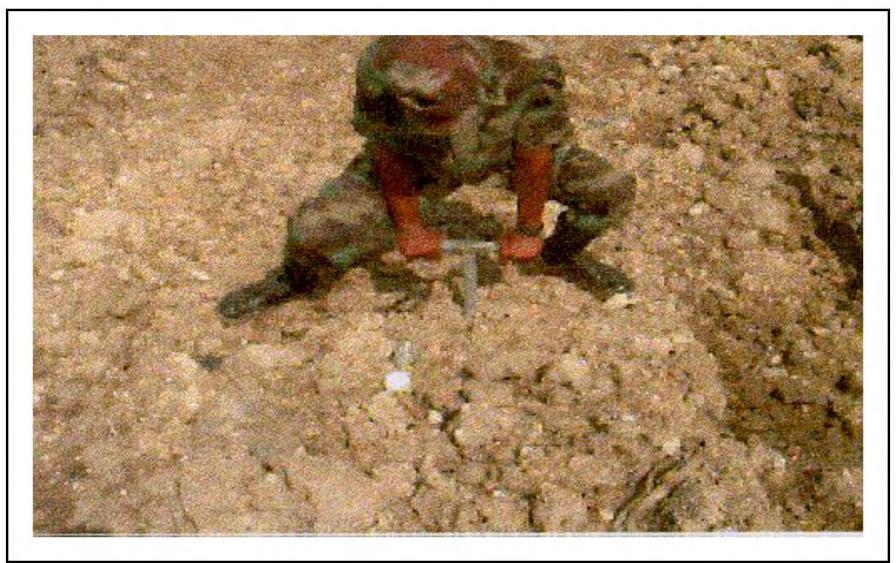
























State Regulations

- States Vary Widely
 - Responsible Agencies Vary
- Often BTEX, TPH, PAHs
- Usually Regulate Via Action Limits, Allowable Uses and Varying Concentrations
- Vary by Environmental Medium
- "Risk-based" Soil Cleanup Difficult Many Factors Taken Into Account
 - Contaminant, Exposure Pathways, Material End-Use
- Several States Discussed in PWTB



Texas Example

- TCEQ
- Risk-Based
- Tier 1 Default Cleanup Standards
- Tier 2 Site-Specific Calculation
- Contaminant of Concern, Different PCLs
- Protective Concentration Limit (mg/kg)
 - Tier 1 Industrial Soil

	Benzene	110
_	Delizelle	110

- Toluene 33,000
- Ethyl benzene 10,000
- Xylene 1,100



Environmental Modification for Bioremediation

- Environmental Limitations Include Excessively High Waste Concentrations, Lack of Oxygen, Unfavorable pH, Lack of Mineral Nutrients, Lack of Moisture and Unfavorable Temperature
- Bioaugmentation
 - Seeding with Pollutant-degrading Bacteria
 - Rationale Xenobiotics
- Great Majority of Cases Inoculations Neither Necessary Nor Useful;
 - Exceptions Biodegrading Microorganisms are Poor Competitors
 - Or When Co-metabolizing Takes Place
- Massive Accidental Spill of Toxic Chemical in Previously Unexposed Environment
- Always Provide Reasonable Growth Conditions, May Need
 Substrate in Some Cases



Biopiles

- Similar Full-scale Technology –
- Excavated Soils are Mixed with Soil Amendments, Place on a Treatment Area and Bioremediated Using Forced Aeration or Turning Windrows
- Treatment Bed, Aeration System, Irrigation/Nutrient System, Leachate Collection System
- Control Moisture, Heat, Nutrients, Oxygen and pH
- Sometimes Plastic Covered
- Treat TPH Less Than 50,000 mg/kg



Questions?

Contact information or for additional information or resources

Richard.J.Scholze@erdc.usace.army.mil

217-398-5590















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